

BRAVELY FOUGHT TO SAVE WOMAN TRAPPED BY FIRE

Mrs. Yates Burned to
Death Despite Heroic
Work Outside.

FIREMEN DRIVEN AWAY BY FLAME

Volunteers Form Human Ladder
to Reach Window, but Are
Quickly Overcome—Body
Terribly Charred When
Found After Home Had
Been Flooded.

Trapped in her room, with everything
around her on fire and apparently no
chance of escape, Mrs. M. E. Yates, be-
tween forty-six and forty-eight years
of age, was burned to death early last
night in her new home at 311 North
Monroe Street. Every effort, after
smoke and flames were seen issuing
from the windows, was made to rescue
her, but when firemen finally broke into
the front room on the second floor she
was found in a heap, huddled just be-
yond the door of her bedroom, burned
and seared almost indescribably.

The fire was discovered by negroes in
the neighborhood shortly after 7 o'clock.
T. M. Randall, employed in a colored
poolroom next door, heard the sound
of anguished screams above him and
the noise of some one knocking on a
door.

Formed Human Ladder.
Rushing from the poolroom, he saw
smoke issuing from one of two win-
dows facing on Monroe Street. Calling
others to his aid, he helped another
man onto the little porch roof in front
of one of the windows, the men form-
ing a human ladder. The man above
got to the roof and with his naked
hands beat in the window.

With this rush of air the flames
belched out, and the man who was
would-be rescuer was forced to fall
back. Again he tried, and again the
smoke and flame beat him back. As
he was forced back the second time he
saw something fall, and he and the
others knew that Mrs. Yates was dead.
Policeman Schleif, a black man, heard
the screams and rushed to Monroe
Street. A citizen yelled to him to
turn in the alarm, and, without waiting
to see what was the trouble, he opened
the box and turned the key. Walter E.
Law, who lives at 10 East Main Street,
also heard the alarm and went to
the house. He also attempted to
enter, but, like Randall, was forced
back by volumes of smoke and flame.

Could Not Enter Window.
On the first call, firemen from Engine
Company No. 2, of Broad Avenue, thud-
dered down on an engine, and as people
called to him that a lone woman was
inside, Assistant Chief Wise climbed a
ladder and attempted to gain entrance
through the window. But he, too, was
beaten back, and it fell to the firemen
from the company, he ascended a back stair-
way, and all together they fought their
way in with the aid of a streaming hose.
It was not until the place was flooded
with water and the smoke and the
flame had died down that the firemen
were able to force their way into the
room. Every strip of clothing had been
burned from the body. The body lay black-
ened and charred, almost unrecogniz-
able. But in the dim light of a lantern
the men of the Brook Avenue engine
house recognized the features of the
woman. She had died with her head
a short distance from her engine
house.

Alone When Trapped.
Judging from the position of the
body and its appearance, the woman
was alone in the room when she was
burned to death. She was found in the
bedroom, which was just in the rear,
and the door opened inward. She was
said to have used only candles to
light her room at night. After
lighting one she had evidently gone to
bed, and, making the door closed
behind her, she was unable to get
them out with her hands, she must have
rushed to the one window on the side
and called for assistance. But there
was none to answer her calls.

With Two Small Sons.
With the flames still wrapping her
around, she tried to open the door, but
could not. Then it was that they heard
her screams and the noise of knocking.
But finally she had to give up the
door. Then, dying and with all her
clothes burned from her body, she
fell just beyond the door, against the
wall. There she lay, and continued
to be a until her body was burned to
a crisp and the flames were extin-
guished by the firemen's hose.

Mrs. Yates lived with her two small
sons by a former husband—R. H. Sho-
maker—W. A. Shomaker, sixteen years
old, and Robert Lee Shomaker, thir-
teen years old, who were with her at
the time of the fire. They arrived
when all was over. Mrs. Bozelle, who
lives at 311 North Monroe Street, next
door to the home of Mrs. Yates, was
called to the scene and, after a short
stay, she returned to her home. She
stayed in the room, and as long as
they cared to stay. Another child, a
five-year-old girl, Mary Theresa El-
liott, who lives at 311 North Monroe
Street, was with her at the time of the
fire. She was with her at the time of
the fire, and as long as they cared to
stay. Another child, a five-year-old
girl, Mary Theresa Elliott, who lives
at 311 North Monroe Street, was with
her at the time of the fire. She was
with her at the time of the fire, and
as long as they cared to stay.

Mrs. Yates's second husband was
Joseph Albert Yates, an employee of
the Home Furniture Company. By his
first husband, who was for twenty
years an employee of the city, Mrs.
Yates inherited some property, and
she was the owner of a small income.
The property, through the Law and
Equity Court, was placed in the hands
of Attorney Conway R. Sands, as trustee.
He was called to the scene and im-
mediately made provision for the care
of the two boys, and caused the body
to be sent to the Bennett undertaking
establishment. Coroner Taylor viewed
the body and decided that an inquest
was unnecessary.

Besides her husband, Mrs. Yates is
survived by a brother and sister—Miss
Fannie Edmonson and John Elliott, both
of King William county. Mr. Sands
notified them of the tragic death.

TAFT FIGHTS WAY TO GET HIS VOTE

Goes to Cincinnati Mon-
day to Make Necess-
sary Affidavit.

READY TO WORK ON HIS MESSAGE

He Will Have Rough Draft of
His Communication to Con-
gress Prepared on Return to
Capital—Tariff and Trusts
Among the Subjects He
Will Discuss.

Hot Springs, Va., November 3.—
President Taft will get a vote at the
Cincinnati and Hamilton county elec-
tions after all. For two weeks there
has been doubt as to whether he
would have an opportunity to cast a
ballot in his home city next Tuesday.
The President sent his registration
papers to Cincinnati too late, and the
election board decided he could not
vote unless he appeared in person be-
fore next Monday night and swore
that he was a qualified elector. Mr.
Taft had intended leaving Hot Springs
Monday night, arriving in Cincinnati
early Tuesday day, but to-day he
changed his plans. As a result he will
leave here Sunday night, make the
necessary affidavit before the election
board Monday, and be prepared on
Tuesday to register his preference,
not as the titular head of the Repub-
lican party, but as a citizen of Ohio.

Mr. Taft arrived at Hot Springs
early to-day. Mrs. Taft and Miss Hel-
len Taft, who arrived here five days
ago, met him at the station, and he
had breakfast with them for the first
time in ten weeks.

With a Message.
On his arrival in Hot Springs, probably
to-morrow, of Secretary
Hillier. Mr. Taft will have data which
he expects to use in his third annual
message to Congress. Mr. Hillier left
the President at Washington last
night, intending to secure information
from the department of the interior
in the message, which friends of Mr.
Taft believe will be the most important
he has had to write. An actual start
upon it may be made at Cincinnati
Monday, but the final draft will be
made in Washington after Mr. Taft's
return November 13.

According to persons close to the
President, some of the important
questions to which he will call the
attention of Congress are the tariff,
the trusts, second-class postage rates,
stock watering and overcapitalization,
naval reorganization, reform and
navy reorganization, and currency re-
form, for which the President has
spoken often on the trip West, will not
be referred to in the message. It was
said to-day, since they are now before
the Senate. A special message to the
Senate is believed to be in prospect
later.

The President's views on tariff re-
vision have been explained frequently.
He has promised revision of the wool
tariff, so that he will bring Kibben's
bill to the tariff board so recommends
after his investigation of the wool and cot-
ton tariff. The tariff board, which be-
came known to-day, will be placed
in the President's hands shortly.

His trip West and the trip of Sec-
retary Hillier to the interior, which
was the subject of the Sherman anti-trust
law, and the fact that he did not be-
lieve it should be repealed, and it is
understood the message will discuss
the "trust question" at length. It was
said that the President's message will
draw up by Attorney-General Wick-
ersham and offered to Congress two
days ago, but since he was not touch-
ed and practically unreflected.

The report of the commission inves-
tigating the Alaska railroad, of which
President Taft is chairman, and that of
the Interior Department, of which
President Taft is chairman, will be at the
President's disposal within a few days,
and it is expected that the President
will pass on Congress such recommendations
as these commissions may make.

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According to the official figures of
the "swing around the circle" kept un-
der the water by Secretary Hillier, the
trip has been the longest ever taken
by a President. In going from Beverly
Mass., to Hot Springs by way of
Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles,
Washington and a few hundred other
cities, Mr. Taft has traveled 12,456
miles, beating his own previous record
by just about 500 miles. Before he
started his present tour, he had traveled
the President will visit Ohio, Kentucky
and Tennessee, and will add 1,841
miles to the record. Mr. Hillier's
swinging around the circle has been
passed through twenty-six States and
made speeches in twenty of them.

Many Congressmen Met.
The Secretary of each State he en-
countered gave him a welcome, and Gov-
ernor Colquhoun of Texas, a State which
was not visited, met him in Kansas.
United States Senators to the number
of twenty-seven met the President at
various times. Six of these Senators
were Democrats and seven are ac-
knowledgeed "Insurgents." About a
dozen Senators pledged their support
to the arbitration treaties on the trip.
Twenty-seven members of the House
were on reception committees or wel-
comed Mr. Taft on his tour.

He made 306 speeches of all sorts
and lengths, and, according to Mr.
Hillier's record, he spoke to more than
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CHINESE PREMIER QUITS HIS OFFICE

Reasons for Resignation
Are Not Made
Public.

CONSTITUTION IS PROCLAIMED

City of Shanghai Is Captured by
Rebels, Practically No Resist-
ance Being Made by Im-
perial Troops, Many of
Whom Go Over to Cause
of Revolution.

Washington, D. C., November 3.—
Yuan Shi Kai has resigned the office
of Premier of China. His reasons for
so doing are not made public. The
throne has issued an edict proclaiming
the new constitution as demanded by
the National Assembly on the lines of
English governmental system, accord-
ing to advice received here.

Rebels Take Shanghai.
Shanghai, November 3.—Except for
foreign concessions Shanghai to-night
is entirely in the hands of the revo-
lutionists, who captured the city late
this afternoon. There was practically
no resistance, only a few shots being
fired. All the Chinese soldiers have
joined the rebels and the police and
firemen apparently are sympathizing
with them, for they are wearing white
badges on their arms. After taking
over the arsenal the rebels burned the
Taotais Yamen in the native city.

The Associated Press correspondent
this afternoon covered the entire out-
lying section of Shanghai, but did not
discover a single instance of disorder.
Even in the native city complete order
prevailed. Every courtesy was shown
foreigners. The soldiers, police and
firemen are continuing on duty. Shops
are closed to-night.

While the action of the rebels was
expected, the movement was made
quickly. Following a slight distur-
bance in the northern section of the
city, notice was given to the revo-
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POLICE HAVE WARRANT FOR WALTER CALVIN



HARRY DAVIS.



WALTER CALVIN.

ITALIAN TROOPS SLAY IN REVENGE

Hundreds of Women and Chil-
dren Killed and Bodies
Mutilated.

STORY OF HORRORS TOLD

English Soldiers Serving With
Turks Describe Atrocities
of War.

London, November 3.—The agitation
against alleged atrocities by Italians
in Tripoli, which has sprung up in the
British press, and is supported by a few
members of the House of Commons,
since uncensored reports arrived here
from English newspaper correspond-
ents concerning recent occurrences in
Tripoli, received fresh impetus to-
night, through a telegram received by
a news agency from Herbert Montagu,
a second lieutenant of the Fifth
Fusiliers. Lieutenant Montagu tele-
graphed from Souk-el-Yahia by way of
Dehbia, on the frontier of Tunis, as follows:
"I feel it my duty to send to you
the following telegram, and I beg you
in the name of Christianity to publish
it throughout England. I am an Eng-
lish officer now voluntarily serving in
the Turkish army here.

"As you know already about the
fierce resistance which the Turks
and Arabs are offering the Italians, I
can only express my admiration for
their bravery and courage, which
would warm the heart of any English-
man or of any true soldier in the
world.

"Imagine my feelings, when, on en-
tering and driving the Italians out of
their houses which they had fortified
and were holding, we discovered the
bodies of some 120 women and chil-
dren with their hands and feet bound,
mutilated, pierced and torn. Later on
at (the name of the town was lost in
transmission) we found a mosque filled
with bodies of women and children,
mutilated and beyond recognition. I
could not count them, but there must
have been 300 or 400.

"In this European war are such
crimes to be committed? Cannot Eng-
land do something to stop such hor-
rors? In our civilization and times you
must believe it, but it is true,
nevertheless. I myself have seen it, so
I know.

"Even now we are getting news of
further massacres of women and chil-
dren who were discovered on different
farms lately occupied by Italians. The
idea of the massacre of the innocent
and defenseless is a disgrace to the
civilized world.

"We are at this moment under a
heavy shrapnel fire, so you must ex-
cuse me if these sentences are some-
what disjointed. There is also an
aeroplane circling over our position,
and directing the enemy's guns are on us."

Lieutenant Montagu's message is
dated November 2.

DISCUSS TOBACCO CASE

Attorneys Appear Before Judge La-
combe in Chambers.

New York, November 3.—Attorney-
General Wickersham, W. W. Fuller and
Julius Parker, of counsel for the
American Tobacco Company, and Lewis
C. Lodge, chief counsel for the
tobacco growers, conferred to-day with Judge
Lacombe in chambers. According to
District Attorney Wise, the tobacco
attorneys and the Attorney-General
appeared before Judge Lacombe at his
request.

After the conference Attorney-Gen-
eral Wickersham was asked whether
or not he could state when a decision
would come down.

"That is a matter of which I cannot
talk," he replied. "It entirely depends
on the court. I do not wish to state
my reasons for calling at this time."

The opinion is that the conference
was for the purpose of submitting ad-
ditional briefs in the tobacco case.

RULE IN MOROCCO IS UNQUESTIONED

Germany Gives Complete Recog-
nition to France's Right
to Protectorate.

RECEIVES LARGE REWARD

Great Slice Cut Out of French
Congo and Turned Over
to Kaiser.

Paris, November 3.—The contents of
the Franco-German accord, officially
given out to-day, show that Germany
recognizes the right of France to es-
tablish a protectorate in Morocco, while
both nations engage to obtain the ad-
hesion to this accord of the other sig-
natories to the Algeiras agreement.

France, as compensation for German
recognition of her protectorate in
Morocco, cedes to Germany about
250,000 square kilometers in Northern
French Congo, touching the German
Kameruns. The territory ceded is in-
habited by about 1,000,000 negroes and
has a commerce valued at \$2,000,000
annually. The new German frontier
starts at Mondia Bay and extends to
the Sanga River, thence to Kandeke,
and thence through the Congo, finally
terminating Lake Tchad by way of the
Ubangi and Logone rivers.

Right to Run Railroad.
France retains the right to run rail-
road lines across German territory so
as to connect the different parts of
French Central Africa.

The accord does not affect Togoland,
but Germany cedes her "duck's bill,"
extending from the Chari River to the
Logone River. France and Germany
agree to submit to The Hague tribunal
all difficulties arising from the opera-
tion of the accord.

In reference to Morocco, France
agrees to safeguard the economic
equality and commercial liberty for
which provision is made in existing
treaties. The only reference to com-
mercial rights in the ceded territory
is the mutual agreement to take over
the rights and obligations in com-
merce with the companies holding con-
cessions there.

Treaty Is Unpopular.
Berlin, November 3.—In the evening pub-
lic to-night a complete summary of the
treaty concerning Morocco arranged by
Foreign Secretary Herr von Kiderling-
Wachter and the French ambassador,
M. Cambon, the Foreign Office issued
the following statement:

The German government believes
that both parties can be in the same
position as to French undertakings in Morocco as
to England. It is especially empha-
sized that England has not interfered
in the negotiations.

The statement then summarizes the
treaty, the text of which will be signed
Monday morning at Berlin and
Paris.

The views of the conclusion of
the controversy, comes the announce-
ment that Emperor William has ac-
cepted the resignation of Dr. Von
Lindquist, Secretary of State for
Colonies. This resignation is a signif-
icant symptom of the unpopularity of
the bargain within as well as outside
the government.

The position of France's predomi-
nant position in Morocco occupies three
of the fourteen articles of the treaty.
The next nine contain a long series of
guarantees and precautions to secure
equality of all countries equal com-
mercial and economic opportunities in
the country under French domination;
and close up all imaginable openings
for favoritism.

France obligates itself to see that
the various directors of the Moroccan
National Bank, which is an interna-
tional institution, represent the bank
on the permanent customs committee,
changing yearly, so that other powers
may get an insight into Moroccan cus-
toms affairs. The directors of the bank
will interchange similarly in the hold-
ing of membership on the board of
public contracts.

France undertakes to have the Mo-
roccan government permit foreign
owners of mining and farming lands
and of manufacturing establishments,
and of manufacturing establishments,
(Continued on Third Page.)

CHARGE OF MURDER FORMALLY MADE

Mrs. Louise Vermilya Must An-
swer for Death of Police-
man Bissonette.

POISON IS DISCOVERED

Bodies of Other Suspected Vic-
tims of Widow Will Be
Exhumed.

Chicago, November 3.—Mrs. Louise
Vermilya to-day was formally charged
with the murder of a week ago of Police-
man Arthur Bissonette by poisoning
him with arsenic, following the report
of toxicologists, who had examined the
viscera of the dead roomer at the
widow's home. Coroner Hoffman an-
nounced that he would have exhumed
the bodies of at least two of the other
eight persons who have died in her
home during the past few years.

Professor Walter L. Haines, Dr.
Ralph W. Webster and Dr. E. R. Le-
count reported to the coroner that
they found more than enough arsenic
in the liver and other organs of Bis-
sonette to have caused death.

Chief of Police McWeeny, who with
State's Attorney J. E. W. Wayman and
several police officers, had listened to
the toxicologists' report to the coroner,
immediately swore out a warrant
for the woman, who had been under
close police surveillance. She had
been ill with pneumonia, and her
condition was such that Captain Har-
ding, the police officer in charge of the
case, agreed to await service of
warrants until to-morrow, but added
several men to the guard watching
the suspected widow.

Permit to Exhume Bodies.
Coroner Hoffman likewise became
active, and procured permits from
relatives of former acquaintances of
the widow whose deaths now have
come under suspicion to exhumate
the bodies for toxicological examina-
tion. There is a State law forbidding
the use of arsenic in embalming, and
the coroner announced that if the po-
ison was found in the bodies dug up
the undertakers would be asked for
certificates showing whether the law
was disobeyed, and if it was not an ef-
fort would be made to connect the
widow with the administering of the
poison.

Dozens of detectives will search for
further light on the eight deaths
which preceded the demise of Bisson-
ette while the dead bodies were lying
at Mrs. Vermilya's home.

Just what bodies would be exhumed,
Coroner Hoffman declined to say. It
was intimated, however, one of them
would be that of Conductor Richard T.
Smith, who, boasting of his having lived
as the husband of the widow, though
not married to her, was taken suddenly
ill and died under circumstances that
since have aroused official curiosity.

The detective who had obtained life
insurance a short time before, of which
she was to be the beneficiary.

Mrs. Vermilya collapsed when in-
formed that the experts had found
poison in the viscera of Bissonette,
but she showed no concern after recov-
ering and declined to make any state-
ment. The increased guard, however,
was instructed not to allow her to pass
a moment not under a watchful eye,
lest in despondency she attempt to in-
jure herself.

May Be Her Victim.
The eight other deaths were:
Fred Brinkamp, first husband of Mrs.
Vermilya. He left \$5,000 to the widow.
Charles Vermilya, second husband,
died two years ago, leaving \$2,000.
Frank Brinkamp, son by first mar-
riage, died a year ago, leaving mother
\$1,200.

Harry J. Vermilya, stepson, died a
year ago after a quarrel with his step-
mother over the sale of a house.
Lillian Brinkamp, granddaughter of
Fred Brinkamp, died in 1906 at the
home of Mrs. Vermilya.

Richard T. Smith died a year ago,
while rooming at her home. Reported to
have left her \$2,000 life insurance, and
others that he was really on close and
friendly terms with Davis, said Mr.
Gordon, "it satisfied me that the deal
was safe and profitable. I did not,
however, collect the certified check
ticket until early in October, and it
was necessary for Davis to endorse the
check before Calvin could get the money."

Telegram From Davis.
"Before my trial, Mr. Davis, I was
going to go into the matter with Calvin I
saw a telegram he had received from
Davis asking him to go on to Phila-

CALVIN CHARGED WITH STEALING GORDON'S MONEY

Warrant Issued as Re-
sult of Deal in Base-
ball Tickets.

MAY CAUSE ROW IN AMERICAN LEAGUE

Richmond Man Puts Up \$1,050
on Assurance That Harry
Davis, Athletic Captain,
Would Furnish Calvin With
350 Tickets for Specu-
lating Purposes.

Behind a warrant issued yesterday
for the arrest of Walter Calvin, a
well-known sporting man of Rich-
mond, on a grand larceny charge, there
may be developments which will en-
lighten the National Baseball Com-
mission as to methods adopted by
Athletics and Giants in disposing of
tickets to the world's series for scalping
purposes.

The warrant for the arrest of Calvin
was sworn out by Detective Sergeant
Forrest Bailey on information fur-
nished by William F. Gordon, who al-
leges that Calvin defrauded him out
of \$1,050. While there is no charge
against Harry Davis, former captain
of the Philadelphia Athletics and now
manager of the Cleveland Americans,
the fact that he endorsed Mr. Gordon's
certified check on a ticket deal with
Calvin may bring him before the com-
mission in a manner which may affect
his standing in the American